

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893.

VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 272.

## THE MONEY QUESTION

Unrest, Lack of Confidence and Scarcity of Currency

### FEATURES OF THE DAY ON WALL ST.

Bankers Hoarding Their Gold When They Could Get Currency for It. The Most Serious Aspect of Affairs. Interest in the Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to Be Held To-day—What Is Expected to Be Accomplished—Where the Trouble Is.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Much interest is being manifested in the special meeting of the chamber of commerce called for to-morrow. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the present disturbed condition of the finances of the country and to pass resolutions expressing the views of the chamber regarding the present state of things and advising the course of action which the chamber should consider most timely and efficient for remedying existing evils.

Those members who are most actively urging the chamber to take a strong stand were busy to-day bringing together men who represent interests in various parts of the nation. "How New York feels and thinks is pretty well known," said a member to-day. "That will be emphasized, I hope. But we wish also to hear sectional views, if there be any such. In this way the chamber's decision may have weight outside of the state and as far as its members have influence."

The chief feature in the monetary situation to-day, according to several of the leading bank presidents, were unrest, lack of confidence and a scarcity of currency. The latter is, apparently, becoming a very serious matter and some banks are pretty hard pushed to secure enough to meet them. Late on Monday afternoon orders were received by telegraph for large amounts of currency from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. A dispatch from Philadelphia to-day reported the refusal of a bank in that city to pay a check on it for \$150,000 in cash. The holder of the check, it was said, would insist on the check being paid in silver to-day. The bank can pay it all in silver dollars if it cared to do so.

One of the most influential members of the clearing house said this afternoon: "It is all nonsense, this talk about an actual scarcity of currency, but if everybody keeps on talking about it there will soon be one. The banks have got plenty of cash, but the trouble is they are attempting to hoard their gold. They have got a hundred million dollars in gold and currency. The proper thing for them to do would be for them to take some of their gold to the sub-treasury and get currency for it if they are in need of currency."

Several bank officers called at the sub-treasury this afternoon and asked what they could get in the way of currency if they needed any. They did not mention any amounts, so that the treasury officials were this afternoon unable to form any opinion what the probable demand would be for currency before the close of business. The assistant treasurer, however, informed the bank officers that the sub-treasury would continue to do as it had done, namely, to give the banks all the currency they needed, small notes in exchange for greenbacks, gold certificates or gold coin, and for notes of the denominations of \$1 and upwards large treasury notes would be received.

The orders for currency by mail this morning were reported as light, but it is said that in view of Monday's experience it could not be estimated how much would be shipped until the hour had passed for the receipt of telegraphic orders. By Saturday it was hoped much of the currency that had been drawn by savings banks in this city and elsewhere for payment of interest and dividends would begin to flow back into the banks of this city. At the sub-treasury to-day it was said there had been no telegraphic transfer of money to any point to-day, but \$200,000 in small notes had been exchanged for large ones up to that hour. The scarcity of currency in the banks, it was said, was known, and everything had been done by the treasury officials that was possible to relieve the strain. During the last week no less than \$5,000,000 in currency had been paid out by the sub-treasury in this city in exchange for large notes, (greenbacks) gold certificates, gold coin and legal tender certificates. The banks having checks on the sub-treasury had presented them direct, instead of through the clearing house, and had received the cash for them. The sub-treasury in this city has at present only \$13,000,000 of currency in hand, but it can draw for two or three millions more from Washington if occasion requires. The clearing house loan committee issued \$500,000 more certificates to-day, thus making the total amount now issued \$22,115,000.

Three hundred and thirty thousand ounces of silver will go out on one steamer to-morrow.

### Plenty of Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Inquiry at the treasury department to-day as to whether the amount of silver offered the government was as large now as formerly, developed the fact that for the first six months of the current calendar year the offers aggregated \$2,300,000, showing an excess for the corresponding period of this year of 6,350,000, which would indicate that the production of silver was not falling off in the United States. The amount of silver bullion imported for the first months of the current calendar year including that in ore, was 8,471,000 ounces, while there has been exported 11,958,000. Of the amount of silver offered to the government during this period 27,000,000 ounces were purchased.

### Dropping the Pensioners.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 5.—The second quarterly payment of pensions for this district was begun to-day and in obedience to orders from the pension department at Washington nearly 100 pensioners were dropped from the rolls. This was in accordance with Secretary Hoke Smith's recent ruling and will result in annual saving of several thousand dollars.

## THE IRON SCALE

Manufacturers Signing—More Conferences Asked For.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 5.—While the local manufacturers have not yet signed the scale the mill owners in the eastern and western districts are one by one agreeing to Amalgamated Association wages. At noon to-day the Locust Point Iron and Steel Company, of Baltimore, signed the scale. This afternoon a delegate from Muncie reported at the Amalgamated Association headquarters that the Midland Steel Company had signed the scale and the White River Iron Company would sign before to-morrow night. The Muncie Iron Company had also asked for a conference.

A dispatch from Chicago states that the Illinois Steel Company is willing to pay \$5 for puddling and in all iron making departments, provided a similar reduction is granted in the finishing departments. It is likely the Amalgamated Association officials will make this concession and peace will be concluded with the largest steel firm west of Pittsburgh.

The great objection is that the finishers accepted a 10 per cent reduction last year and they strenuously object to any further reduction. President Carey, of the National Finishers Union, says the finishers' scale will not be cut, whatever the iron scale may be. It is reported that the Ohio Valley Manufacturers' Association has asked for a second conference with the workers' leaders, but Secretary Nutt has not called at headquarters yet. W. F. Lord, who is connected with the Youngstown mills, said that he expected an early settlement of the scale in the Ohio valley.

### The Federation of Labor.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The meeting of the executive board of the American Federation of labor began Tuesday at the office of President Samuel P. Gompers, and was continued to-day. The most important matter considered was the discussion of a new schedule of wages for iron and steel workers. No action was taken, however, as a compromise has been effected for the time being.

The demand of the boiler makers' union and the typographical union for a nine hour day was also considered. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the executive council arrange for an interview with President Cleveland for the purpose of urging the adoption of an eight hour law, and also to protest against any understanding between the United States and China to annul or modify the Chinese exclusion act. The executive council is to report at a meeting to be held after the interview with the President.

### A MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER.

Miss Edith Drake Mysteriously Disappears from Home.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Miss Edith Drake, twenty-seven years old, daughter of James M. Drake, the millionaire banker, has disappeared mysteriously, and her parents and friends are much alarmed because of it. They have asked the police to help search for her, because they say her mind is somewhat affected. She was deeply infatuated with Samuel D. McGibney, a builder, who is a year younger than Miss Drake. McGibney is said to have made a trip out of town at a time corresponding with the disappearance of Miss Drake, but as yet there has been no suggestion that they have taken the matter into their own hands and eloped. Miss Drake was last seen at one of the up-town hotels on Broadway last Monday night. She appeared to be greatly agitated, and told a friend that she and McGibney loved each other, but that her parents opposed their union, and that she had been driven from her home. Before she left the hotel Miss Drake promised to return home, but has not yet appeared there.

### BLOOD WILL FLOW

If Andrew Farmer Isn't Given Up to Be Lynched at Nolan, This State.

IXES, KY., July 5.—Wallace Deskins was shot and killed Sunday at Nolan, W. Va., by Andrew Farmer during a drunken row. The assassin was pursued by a posse and was overtaken and surrounded Monday night, but he fired on his pursuers and fatally wounded George Deskins and a man named Thompson.

In the confusion he made his escape, but the posse continued the pursuit, and he is now surrounded by a mob, who threaten to lynch him. He will undoubtedly be caught to-night, and unless the sheriff consents to give him up blood will flow.

### H. M. Despard Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. VA., July 5.—A horse ran away yesterday with B. M. Despard, brother-in-law of Judge Nathan Goff. Mr. Despard was badly injured. This was the runaway in which George Fairfax was killed, an account of which appeared in to-day's INTELLIGENCER. It was a close call for Mr. Despard, and it will be some days, perhaps weeks, before he can be out.

The funeral of George Fairfax took place to-day at Reedsville and was the largest funeral ever seen in that place.

### The Passengers Escaped.

NEW YORK, July 5.—This afternoon a cable car became unmanageable on Broadway, near the city hall park, and was not stopped until the Trinity church was reached. As usual, Broadway was crowded, and before the cable had been shutoff a horse car and seven wagons were demolished. One man was slightly injured. The car was filled with passengers and a panic ensued, but all got off safely.

### Five Burned to Death.

GAGGETOWN, MICH., July 5.—The house on the Joe Cross farm, four and one-quarter miles northeast of this place, was struck by lightning at 3 a. m. and consumed. Five persons were burned to death. Five others escaped. One, Miss Roberts, is probably fatally hurt. The dead are: Mr. Babcock, wife and child, of Silverwood; Mr. Frost, of Foster, and the 5-year-old son of Mr. Roberts, the tenant.

### An Executive Session.

CHICAGO, July 5.—For the first time since its organization the national World's Fair commission to-day went into executive session. As soon as the

commission assembled Commissioner Tansley made the motion. He said: "There are many things we should talk over and I don't think it will work any benefit to the commission to have it blazoned over the country in the newspapers."

### AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Great Crowds Continue—Arrangements to Receive the Caravels.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, July 5.—When the seemingly endless stream of visitors began to pour through the gates of the white city this morning the last vestige of yesterday's grand celebration had been removed. Nothing remained to indicate that over 300,000 people had congregated here in honor of the national day of American liberty. The day was clear, the air cool and bracing, and the visitors came in and took in the sights and wonders as they have been doing on ordinary days for the last two months.

The government building of Costa Rica was dedicated to-day. Manuel M. De Peralt, president of the Costa Rica commission to the World's Fair, conducted the exercises, which were of an informal nature. The building was handsomely decorated. The Costa Rica building is situated at the east end of the north pond and is a pretty spot near the lake front. The building is of doric design, 103 feet long and sixty feet wide, two stories. The building cost about \$23,000 and is one of attractive appearance in every respect.

Elaborate preparations are being made to receive the Columbus caravels, which are expected to arrive in Chicago on the 7th. The naval parade which will meet the caravels at Evanston will be under the command of Captain Berry, of the American man-of-war Michigan. The address of welcome at the exposition will be delivered by the Hon. John Sherman, who has come to Chicago for that purpose. Other distinguished gentlemen have also been invited to participate, including Senator Allison, of Iowa; Senator McPherson, of New Jersey; Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and Senators Fry and Hale, of Maine; ex-speaker Reed and other congressmen who have taken an active interest in the construction of caravels. It is expected that all of these will make brief addresses.

The Venezuela building was opened with appropriate ceremonies this afternoon. The building is situated opposite the north side of the fisheries building and the architecture is in style of a Greco-Roman temple, finished in imitation marble.

Certain it is that every day shows a gradual increase in the number of attendance.

### TEN BUILDINGS BURNED.

McDonald, Pennsylvania, Has an Alarming Blaze.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 6.—1:45 a. m.—A telephone message has just been received by the fire department from McDonald, Pennsylvania, an oil town about twenty miles from here asking for assistance, stating that that the town is likely to be destroyed by fire.

2:30 a. m.—The fire is under control. Ten frame buildings were destroyed. Loss not exceed \$10,000.

### SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

A Floating Bethel Burns, With Terrible Results.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 5.—Six persons—two women and four men—lost their lives in a fire in this city to-night. At 10:30 fire broke out in the floating Bethel, a home for rivermen, anchored at the foot of Jackson street.

The flames spread with great rapidity and in less than five minutes the boat was a seething mass of fire. The loss on the Bethel will not exceed \$1,500.

### IS CORBETT BLUFFING?

Another Tar Message From Judge Newton to the Champion.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Champion Jim Corbett sent this telegram to Judge Newton, match maker of the Coney Island Athletic Club, in response to the judge's letter of Sunday night:

"CHICAGO, ILL., July 4, 1893. "JUDGE NEWTON:—I have signed nothing here to prevent me fighting at Coney Island, but you must get Mitchell signed, as you said you would three months ago. Things must be settled some way at once, as I want to start training and cannot do so until Mitchell is signed. Answer."

(Signed) JAMES J. CORBETT. Judge Newton promptly wired the following reply:

CONEY ISLAND, July 5.

"JAMES J. CORBETT:—I never said I'd get Mitchell. You said that, being the challenged party, you had a right to name the meeting place, and assuming that position the correct one, you named Coney Island and signed for Coney Island, but there was no other club at that time in a position to outbid us, but just as soon as there was another to raise the purse you sought to make excuses on account of the extra \$5,000. This is your real position in the matter, and everybody will so understand it.

"Now, then, why not come out man-fashion and say whether it's Coney Island or not. Yours, etc. "R. B. NEWTON."

### Will Challenge Hanlan and Teemer.

DETROIT, MICH., July 5.—W. O. Belaire, of this city, who is manager for the three noted Australian oarsmen, James Stansbury, champion single scull of the world; Chas. Stephenson, champion of New Zealand, and Alex. McLean, champion of the south coast of Australia, said to-day: "I will issue a challenge for Stansbury and Stephenson to Hanlan and Teemer, to row for the double scull championship of the world and \$3,000, at Chicago, or on Lake Geneva, Ill., the date to be agreed upon when articles are signed."

### CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Judge Blatchford is still very low. There have been 704 deaths from cholera in southern France since May.

Dr. McGlynn says his visit to Rome was an act of courtesy he owed after his restoration, and was not to re-open his case.

The British steamers Elba and William Balls collided off the east coast of England and both vessels sank. No lives were lost.

## THE RIOTS IN PARIS.

The Disturbances in the French Metropolis Still Continue.

### RIFF-RAFF OF THE CITY RIOTOUS

And the Military and the Police Defied—Trouble That Began at a Students' Ball Extends Throughout Paris and the Lawless Element Take Advantage of the Opportunity to Make Themselves Felt—The Government Anxious Over the Situation Which Becomes More Grave Every Hour.

PARIS, July 5.—The body of Noger, the young man who was killed during the fighting between the police and the students in the Latin quarter, was sent to the home of his parents in Lyons to-day. The authorities feared that the rioters would take advantage of the shipment of the body to cause further troubles and considerable secrecy was observed in transferring the body from the morgue to the Lyons railway station.

At an early hour this morning the coffin containing the remains was placed in a hearse and taken to the station, the route followed being through unfrequented streets. The early risers who saw the hearse paid little attention to it beyond lifting their hats in accordance with the custom of saluting the dead that prevails here. The students and their abettors in the rioting did not know of the transfer and therefore no riotous demonstration occurred.

As the dawn wore on the rioters, hundreds of whom have no connection with the students, gathered in the vicinity of the markets and restaurants, and renewed the disturbances. Several conflicts occurred between rioters on one side and the police and soldiers on the other. The crowd was composed of the riff-raff of the city, the majority being men out of work and men who never work. The fighting was quite severe, and numbers on both sides were injured. The affair has assumed such a serious aspect that the authorities, who at first imagined that it was due entirely to the effervescence of the more mischievous of the students, have determined to restore order at any cost. The disorderly element in all parts of the city took advantage of the demonstration of the students to join in and create disorder, and now, as a matter of fact, they and not the students as a body are responsible for the rioting.

To-day almost the whole of Paris is occupied by the troops, who are under orders to repress the disorder with a strong hand. The government has not yet carried out its threat to close the labor exchange. It was decided this morning to allow the building to remain open for a little while longer.

Another disgraceful scene was witnessed in the chamber of deputies to-day, the occasion being the riots that have occurred in the city since Saturday last. Proposals were made that the chamber should at once proceed to discuss the subject of the riots, but M. Dupuy, the prime minister, opposed such action. His opposition was seized upon by the extremists to make a demonstration. They howled and yelled and a general uproar followed. For a time nothing could be heard but cries and counter cries, and the utmost disorder prevailed. When order was finally restored the chamber, by a vote of 377 to 133, postponed consideration of the question until Monday.

At this hour (5 p. m.) quiescence prevails in the district south of the Seine, where the trouble has been most pronounced. The prompt action to-day of the military and the knowledge that they have order to use any amount of force to disperse the rioters has had the effect of cowering the mob. When night falls, however, further trouble may occur, but the authorities declare that they will put down disorder, even if it becomes necessary to order the soldiers to fire volleys into the crowds.

The startling suddenness with which the scuffle between the students and the police has developed into bloody rioting causes the government anxiety. The original cause of the trouble has been quite lost sight of in the general rioting in which all the scum of southern Paris, reinforced by the lawless vagabonds from Montmartre, Belleville and other thieves' rookeries north of the Seine, are taking the part of the students. The agitation was solely directed against the manager of the students, ball being fired for allowing girls to appear in a state little removed from nudity.

The students, however, have generally withdrawn from the disorders and the issue is now between the Paris Canaille and the police.

A legion of students has waited upon M. Dupuy and protested against being further associated with the riots. M. Dupuy declared himself as satisfied and the students have agreed to assist the police with every means in their power. They have placarded a manifesto on the trees of the Boulevard St. Michel, calling upon students to withdraw from all manifestations and declaring that the trouble is mainly due to "agents provocateurs." The government's anxiety chiefly arises from belief that Boulangists are fostering the riots for political ends.

The police stopped omnibuses and tramway traffic on the Boulevard St. Michel and St. Germain at noon. The patrols prevented groups from forming on the streets. There has been no further rioting. Several of those arrested for taking part in the riots have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from a week to two months. The arrest of several convalescent patients who hissed the police from the windows of the Charite hospital has called forth a letter of protest from Prof. Germain Sec.

LATER—Midnight.—Rioting was resumed at 9:30 o'clock to-night. A mob in the Boulevard St. Michel assumed a threatening attitude and the police charged upon the crowd, driving the rioters down the Rue Des Ecoles as far as the Place Maubert. There the mob made a determined stand, showering stones and every kind of missile on the police.

A hand-to-hand fight followed, and the struggle continued until the police were reinforced by a large force of republican guards, when the rioters were dispersed.

At 11 o'clock there was a sanguinary encounter on the Rue des Ecoles. The

exact details are wanting, but it is known that the republican guards charged upon the guards with drawn swords and that the police opened fire with revolvers upon the mob. One man was killed on the spot by a cut from a sabre. Others were taken to neighboring drug stores, where their wounds were dressed.

Another mob upset and set fire to a tram car on the Rue Monge. The car was burned to ashes by the time the firemen arrived on the scene. An assistant brigadier of police was found drowned near the Grenelle bridge and is supposed to have been thrown into the water by the mob. Two hundred persons were arrested to-night for participating in the disturbances.

### BERING SEA CASE.

Counsel Phelps Continues His Argument for the United States.

PARIS, July 5.—The Hon. E. J. Phelps to-day continued his closing address in behalf of the United States before the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration. He argued that nations were entitled to employ force on the seas, even in time of peace, if it was necessary to protect their interests. Pelagic sealing, he said, had almost exterminated the animals on which the sealing industry of the United States depended. There was no international law that debarrd the United States from making the seizures necessary to protect the sealing industry. The right of protection extended to the open sea and even to the territory of a friendly nation under certain circumstances. As an instance in support of his contention on this point, Mr. Phelps mentioned the seizure by the British in American waters of a vessel that was preparing to take part in the Canadian rebellion.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Phelps declared that the value of the sealing industry was the chief consideration in the purchase of Alaska by the United States. The country has little other present or prospective value. The pelagic sealers included many Americans who were getting their vessels registered as British or Canadian sealers. A limited number of these sealers consisted of persons of other vocations who entered the sealing business as a speculation. Many persons in London were employed in the trade of dressing seal skins, and Great Britain should, therefore, endeavor to preserve the seal herds in order that these people might have employment.

### THE MINE DISASTER.

The Work of Rescuing the Living and Recovering the Dead Bodies.

LONDON, July 5.—The work of rescuing the living miners and of recovering the bodies of the dead is being pushed as rapidly as possible in Ingram's colliery, Thorn Hill, Yorkshire, the scene of yesterday's disastrous explosion that entombed the day shift of 145 men.

Late this evening the rescuers had brought eighty-eight bodies to the surface. Two men were brought up in an unconscious condition, but still breathing. The physicians who have been around the pit's mouth nearly all the time since the accident occurred at once took them in charge. Hopes are entertained that they will recover. Six men who had sustained no injury whatever, but had been imprisoned behind a huge mass of debris, were dug out this evening. When they appeared at the mouth of the pit they were greeted in a most touching manner by their relatives and friends. No reason has been given for the explosion, but the conjecture is that it was caused by carelessness on the part of one of the miners in opening his lamp.

Eight men and a boy have been rescued from the mine. All hope for the others in the pit has been abandoned. The bodies of the victims are being rapidly brought to the surface. The scenes at the mouth of the pit as the bodies are brought up and recognized by the relatives and friends of the dead are most distressing.

### ASSASSINATION SOCIETY

In Hawaii—Claus Spreckels Receives a Warning—Arrests for Conspiracy.

HONOLULU, June 28, via San Francisco, July 5.—Developments of the past six days have been three arrests for conspiracy to overthrow the provisional government; a threat against the life of Claus Spreckels, and organization of a society within the ranks of the annexationists for the purpose of shooting down certain royalists in event of any attack upon the present government. Claus Spreckels found on his gate a few days ago a placard ornamented with skull and cross bones and bearing the inscription "Gold or silver will not stop lead." He laid the matter before Minister Blount and the latter forwarded Spreckels' statement to the provisional government. The names of the persons arrested for conspiracy are T. B. Walker, E. C. O'rick and Archibald Livalain. Minister Blount and Claus Spreckels are marked as men to be assassinated by the society in case they interfere.

### The Royal Wedding To-Day.

LONDON, July 5.—The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle to-day, for the purpose of attending the marriage of the Duke of York and Princess May, which takes place at half past twelve to-morrow in the chapel royal, St. James Palace. The arrangements for the wedding are practically completed. The Duke of York was to-day made a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle by Queen Victoria.

Dr. William H. Broadbent, the physician who attended the Duke of York during his attack of typhoid fever some time ago, also came in for recognition by Her Majesty, who created him a baronet.

### A Non-Sinkable Steamer Launched.

GLASGOW, July 5.—Denny Brothers, ship builders, Dumbarton, launched at their yard at that place yesterday a steel twin screw, cargo passenger steamer of 10,000 tons, built for the American line. She is intended to ply between Liverpool and Philadelphia. Mrs. Griscum, wife of President Griscum, of the American line, christened the new steamer Southwark. The vessel, it is claimed, is unsinkable. She has a double bottom, and her hull is divided by bulkheads into water tight compartments.

### Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Arrived—Majestic, Liverpool; Hekla, Copenhagen; Lahm, Bremen; Duddeldam, Rotterdam.

MOBILE, July 5.—Arrived—Anchoria, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 5.—Arrived—Spreck, New York; Aller, New York.

## TERRIBLE STORM

Great Destruction in Eastern Pennsylvania by Hail.

### ALL KINDS OF CROPS ARE RUINED

By the Greatest Storm Witnessed in More Than Twenty Years—The Hail Three Inches Deep on the Ground. Great Vineyards Destroyed in the Vicinity of Reading—Philadelphia Gets a Taste of the Fury of the Storm—Enormous Amount of Rain Falls.

READING, PA., July 5.—This city was visited by a hailstorm this afternoon, which for destructiveness eclipsed all previous storms of the kind since 1883. The storm originated about three miles west of Reading and covered a width of about four miles. Shortly before 5 o'clock a black cloud appeared in the western horizon and moved eastward rapidly. Twenty minutes later the streets of the city were covered with hail and water and the sewers became choked, being entirely too small to carry off even one-tenth of the water. Grain, corn, oats, flower garden, grapes and other fruits were stripped off like leaves.

The vineyards of Mount Pennare are completely ruined and the owners don't expect to obtain more than 5 per cent of the crop. Many of those vineyards covered acres and there is nothing left but the vines. South of Reading, especially along the Schuylkill valley, the destruction to crops was very great. The wheat, rye and oat crops not yet cut have been leveled to the ground and many of the fields were flooded. At Birdboro fall fell to the depth of three inches and in some places was piled up to a depth of nearly a foot.

The stones were the size of hickory nuts and fell so rapidly that pedestrians in this city were driven from the sidewalks. Street car horses became unmanageable from the pelting hail and the drivers were compelled to stop the cars and to seek shelter because of the hail striking them on the heads.

In the southern part of the city many cellars were flooded. The downpour was terrible and nothing of the kind has ever been experienced in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. It is believed that the damage in the Schuylkill valley will reach many thousands of dollars. The glass of the hot houses in this city and in the track of the storm were shattered and thousands of young plants ruined.

### AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 5.—Probably the severest hail storm that has visited this section in years passed over the northern part of Philadelphia between six and seven o'clock this evening. The rain which accompanied was very heavy, flooding streets and cellars. Hail stones nearly an inch in diameter fell for fully fifteen minutes, breaking thousands of panes of window glass and cutting trees and shrubbery to pieces.

A gale blew during the prevalence of the storm and much damage was done to trees and insecure buildings and fences. Reports from points in the eastern portion of the state indicate that the storm was very heavy and did much damage.

There was some anxiety about the Delaware peach crop, but dispatches to the Associated Press say the storm did not extend to that state.

### ASSASSINATION PLOT.

Alleged Effort to Be Made to Kill the Governor of Siberia While in this Country.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Soon after the arrival last Sunday of General S. M. Donkhovsky, the recently appointed governor general of Siberia, with a large party bound for the World's Fair, the clerk at the Clarendon Hotel, where the party is staying in this city, received a letter signed "A Victim of Siberia."

The writer says that a certain organization in New York is plotting to kill Donkhovsky. He also says that but for his interference the organization would have made an attempt to destroy the Russian men-of-war that were in the harbor. The letter was sent to Superintendent Byrnes, and it is said that he made preparations to prevent any attempt at assassination.

### THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Montreal Rapidly Filling Up—Many Delegates Arrive.

MONTREAL, July 5.—Fine weather is greeting the Christian Endeavor delegates on their arrival here. Several special trains arrived this morning, bringing delegates from Philadelphia, the western states and Ontario. The special train bearing most of the Pennsylvania delegates did not arrive until 4 o'clock this morning, having suffered detention on the way.

Bishop Arnett, of Vicksburg, reached here this morning.

### Saw Mattresses Thrown Overboard.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Notwithstanding the implicit denial by Captain Laube, of the steamer Heckla, of the Thingvall line, which arrived this morning, the passengers of the Sandy Hook steamer insist that they saw mattresses thrown overboard from that steamer while coming up the bay this morning. The matter was brought to the attention of Dr. Jenkins, who caused the vessel to be detained at quarantine until his return from the city. It is not likely that her passengers will be permitted to land before to-morrow.

Later—The vessel was disinfected and released.

### The Latin Union and Silver.

ROME, July 5.—Negotiations are proceeding between the governments of Italy, France, Belgium and Switzerland looking to the protection of the interests of the nations composing the Latin union in consequence of the action of the government of India in regard to silver currency of India. It is believed that none of the members of the union will withdraw from it.

### Weather Forecast For To-day.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, westerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schuyler, draught, corner Market and Fourth streets.

7 a. m. 70 3 p. m. 70  
8 a. m. 68 7 p. m. 68  
12 m. 68 12 m. 68

Weather—Fair.